



Issue 4

15 October, 2013

Volume 10 ©

President's Letter

Work has been ongoing for a number of years to post my data on Ancestry.com, family tree: Dunham-Singletary Ancestry. I now have entered over 48,000 names on this site under the surname Dunham, Donham and Dunnam.

Also I have added over 1,400 pictures to Dunham-Singletary Ancestry. These include tombstone photos as well as photos of individuals. Because my own line descends from Jonathan Donham/alias Singletary, the largest number of family trees focus on his descendants.

Most of my data has been confirmed by family member trees, census records, obits, and other sources. I would however, like to have members of DSFC check their ancestors data and verify my information. In several instances I have discovered corrections that I have made when new information has been supplied.

I can be reached directly at:

daviddunham@att.net

*David Lee Dunham,
President*

Editor's Corner

This issue of the DSFC newsletter contains a report of our representative to the Federation of Genealogical Societies conference which was held in Fort Wayne, IN last August. Selma Blackmon did an excellent job representing DSFC, and making the acquaintance of delegates from several other genealogical societies.

An article illustrating how comprehensive research can solve brick walls is printed in this issue. The article shows how the dilemma of the identification of Julian W. Dunham was solved.

Work on identification of members of the Deacon John Dunham family living in Pirton, Hertfordshire, England has continued over the past summer. I am hoping to continue working with the Pirton Local History Group and identify the earliest Dunham man who lived in Pirton prior to Deacon John Dunham's father, Richard Dunham. I hope to be able to report these results in the next issue of DSFC.

Gratia Dunham Mahony,

Editor

Member's Corner

Selma Blackmon, DSFC co-delegate to the Federation of Genealogical Societies, attended the FGS conference in Fort Wayne, Indiana in August 2013. Selma sent the following report for the newsletter.

“Thank you for the privilege of being YOUR delegate to the Federation of Genealogical Society 2013 Conference. The Delegate Welcome Reception held Tuesday evening provided an opportunity to meet with other delegates and the board members. Cyndi Ingle Howells, Cyndislist.com, challenged us Wednesday morning with “Is Your Society Website All It’s Cracked Up To Be?” FGS offers a free service to critique member websites. The lectures on Wednesday focused on assisting societies to maximize their potential. Read my report on the Dunham Singletary Family Connections facebook page.

Two items of interest from the annual business meeting are that FGS plans year around exposure to the genealogical community to promote society members and Dell is now promoting FGS membership with a substantial discount on Dell products.

See you in San Antonio, TX August 27-30, 2014 for the Federation of Genealogical Societies Gone to Texas. In 2015, FGS and Roots Tech will combine in Salt Lake City, UT.”

Be sure to check out the Dunham Singletary Family Connections face book page. Also see Selma Blackmon’s face book page for some related genealogy items.

Selma created a flyer to take to the FGS conference. She passed this out to many people and genealogical groups at the conference. A copy of the flyer may be seen on the next page.



40300 Powder Horn Lane,
Coarsegold, CA 93614

If you are a Dunham (Dunnam, Donham, Denham) descendent or relative, and if you have interest in your family's history and origins, you need to belong to **Dunham/Singletary Family Connections**. This is the national family association for all those with any the above surnames or their relatives. You don't have to be a genealogist, or even active in family background research. Perhaps you would just like to know something of your family's history and origins - something solid and authoritative you can include in the family album. If so, D/S FC is the place to find it.

Objectives of this non-profit Public Benefit Corporation:

- Perpetuate memory & genealogy of Dunham/Singletary families and connections
- Promote interest in genealogical and historical research
- Identify, locate & preserve important historical sites & materials
- Publish newsletters and other informational materials
- Provide for reunions and promote friendship & assistance

We should like to emphasize that the history of the Dunham families (all spelling variants of the name) is not a static body of facts. It is constantly expanding and being filled in by many members of the family who are today doing active genealogy and family research. An exciting frontier of family genealogy is DNA testing, which can reveal and confirm - or disprove - genetic linkages between many scattered individuals and their distant forebears. If you are curious as to which of the several root Dunham families you belong to, D/S FC can help you find out - if there are living male members of your family who can be tested. We can arrange the tests (which are easy and painless) and guide you in interpreting the results. As more and more Dunhams and their genetic kin are tested, the clearer and more certain our knowledge of the families in the Dunham surname group becomes. In fact, the name of our new family association results from DNA testing: we discovered that one large branch of the Dunham family descends from Jonathan Singletary Dunham, who changed his surname from Signletary to Dunham about 1670 when he moved from Massachusetts to Woodbridge, New Jersey.

We want to hear from you, connect with your kin on the Dunham Singletary Family Connections on Facebook or www.dunham-singletary.org for family information & membership.

Please mail check of \$25 US to: (include contact info & e-mail)
Dunham/Singletary Family Connections
40300 Powder Horn Lane, Coarsegold, CA 93614

On-line application & electronic payment at:
<http://www.dunham-singletary.org>
(Click on Member Application)

page graphic by Dee Leclair contact daleclair@mindspring.com for more information

Seventeenth Century Pirton

By Gratia Dunham Mahony

Two well researched and detailed studies were done by Helen Hofton of the Pirton Local History Group on the early life and history of Pirton, Hertfordshire, England. Ms. Hofton researched Seventeenth Century Wills and Inventories, and also compiled data on Seventeenth Century farming practices in Pirton. These studies are published on the Pirton Family History Group web site in their entirety, www.pirtonhistory.org.uk Material extracted from these studies is given below in hopes that it will help DSFC readers to picture village life in the late 1500s and early 1600s when Richard Dunham lived and began raising his family there.

Pirton Beginnings

“The manor of Pirton which, before the Norman Conquest, was held by Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was awarded to a Norman knight, Ralph de Limesy. It was eventually divided into three manors: the manors of Pirton, Doddingselles and Rectory. Rectory manor was created by Ralph de Limesy when he granted the church at Pirton to the Priory of St Mary at Hertford.

The Limesy family were followed at the end of the 12th century by the Oddingselles. The remainder of the Manor of Pirton was divided between two Oddingselles sons in the 13th century, William and Hugh. William took the portion including the old manor house [now known as Docwra manor] which was called the manor of Pirton. Thomas Docwra of Putteridge bought the manor in the 16th century and erected a new manor house at Highdown. Hugh took the portion which became known as the manor of Doddingselles and included Burge End and Hammonds Farms. Eton College bought the manor of Doddingselles in the 1530s and the land and property was leased to local tenants.

The Lord of the Manor had a right to hold a court for his tenants and the business transacted was recorded in the court rolls. Many of the rolls for the three manors in Pirton still survive and can be found at the Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies at County Hall Hertford Manor of Pirton [1487-1921], Manor of Pirton Doddingselles [1373-1925] and Manor of Pirton Rectory [1576-1809]. These are not complete runs and until the mid 18th century are in abbreviated medieval latin except for a brief period during the Commonwealth.”

Every lord of a manor had the right to hold a court for his tenants. The courts were presided over by the lord's steward. Manorial juries consisting of 12 homagers were sworn in. Their first duty was to deal with the lord's financial interests in his manor. They then appointed officers such as constable, and common ale taster. They judged pleas brought by individuals, and laid fixed penalties on categories of petty offences. Decisions were not imposed by the lord or his steward but were made by the jury, who were selected from the chief tenants of the manor.

Pirton in the Seventeenth Century

The parish of Pirton covered 2,261 acres. The soil consists of clay over the chalk subsoil of the Chiltern Hills. Pirton is an agriculture village with all its farms lying in the middle of the parish surrounded by six open fields. From an ecclesiastical return the population in 1603 was 146 adults over the age of sixteen. Individuals were classified into five status groups: yeomen, husbandmen, laborers, craftsmen and those in retail services (shopkeepers).

Data from wills and inventories show that people were mainly concerned with agriculture. The existing wills show a consistent pattern. Following tradition, wills were scribed by the parish priest or curate. All have a religious preamble that mentions God, Jesus and being buried in the churchyard (or other directives). This was followed by the bequests of the testator.

Inventories provide a picture of the property and its contents. All the houses in the sample studied had a hall, parlor, buttery and kitchen downstairs with at least one room upstairs. This was the traditional pattern of medieval houses. Those of yeomen had between 3-6 rooms. Houses with 13 rooms belonged to the super rich. The Hanscombe house with 13 rooms included a library and study. This family's status had risen to gentry level by the end of the century. It is not clear whether the milkhouses, brewhouses or the cheese or apple lofts were separate from the main house or attached.

Furnishings included joint stools, long tables, chairs, coffers, presses and chests. Beds were listed including truckle, boarded, standing, joined, and framed with straw, flock, and feather mattresses. The best beds, with curtains and feather mattresses were in the parlor, which was used only as a bedroom throughout this period. Old fashioned boarded beds with flock mattresses were in the upper rooms or servant rooms. Linens such as sheets (flaxen, hemp, harden sheets) were highly valuable. In addition there were coverlets, bolsters, pillowbears, and towels. Thomas Arnole had six dozen napkins. The kitchen was used for the storage of the utensils for cooking, including pots, kettles, spits and pothangers. The "boulting ark" was used in bread making and the "salting troffe" for salting pork. Most of the plate was pewter.

Agriculture

Men were involved in the day to day running of the farm. The strips of the open fields were not enclosed and the men would have held land in all of the six open fields. These were Windmill Field, Danefield, Whitefield, Hambridge Field, Buryfield and Red Clay Field. The layout of fields in furlongs meant that there had to be a communal system of farming. Decisions about crops must have been made at village meetings and the same regulations set for all the three manors. Crops were grown on a three-course rotation: winter wheat; spring-sown barley, oats or peas; and the final year fallow.

The main grain crops were wheat and barley. Both could be used for flour, but the malting industry in Hertfordshire was based in the neighboring village of Hitchin, and the surplus barley would probably have been sold there. Some inventories of yeomen show evidence of home brewing. All milling of grain must have been carried out at the lord of the manor's mill. The dominant fodder crops were peas and oats grown as a spring crop. The yeomen also grew a small amount of lentils and beans.

Yeomen and Husbandmen

Yeoman status is below that of gentry, but above that of husbandman. Both yeomen and husbandmen farmed the land, but yeomen held greater acreage, producing a surplus for the market, while husbandmen were only self-sufficient. Yeomen usually held freehold or copyhold land in the village and its surrounding area. The husbandman was a small scale farmer usually farming five to ten acres. The husbandman depended on family labor and would have been self-supporting. The husbandman would have occasionally worked for the neighboring yeoman farmer.

The yeomen and husbandmen owned large equipment, such as ploughs, harrows, rollers and drag rakes. These items were probably loaned out to smaller farmers perhaps in return for their labor. Long carts and dung carts are also identified in inventories. Robert Hammond had a wheelbarrow. Laborers often had hand tools, scythes and sickles.

Livestock

Inventories give a clearer picture of livestock holding than of arable holding. The range of animals included pigs, cows, poultry and bees. Most of the animals were kept for the farmers own purposes. The only commercial animals were flocks of sheep, (John Davies, Robert Col-lison and Tom Field had flocks of 70-81 each), and these were kept on their own acreage which was dedicated to pasture. All the yeomen, but no laborers, owned horses. There is no evidence of oxen. Pigs were kept within the farmyard.

The number of cattle owned ranges from two to six. There was very little pasture except the Cow Common and Lot Meadow. The right to graze animals was tightly controlled. All the yeomen had store pigs to fatten, but these were kept in the farmyard. Horses carried out all the heavy work such as ploughing and harrowing on the farm. They were not bred in the vil-lage but bought at the Barnet Horse Fair. The carts they pulled were often described as long carts, that may have been like four-wheeled wagons. Two inventories note bees and one rec-orded poultry.

The large farmers were essentially arable farmers (raising crops rather than animals). The majority of the laborers were landless and had few crops. Laborers may have had one cow for their own use usually kept on the common. Among the yeomen, husbandmen and shop-keepers, those with the higher level of wealth had the higher percentage of equipment. La-borers and craftsmen had little farming equipment, probably borrowing or renting it when they needed it.

The winter wheat was harvested in Pirton in August, after which sheep were grazed on the stubble. Stock was moved from the wheat stubble onto the barley stubble by mid-October. By October, the final ploughing and harrowing had taken place in the fallow field. This land was ploughed and dunged three times during the fallow year, and was then sown with wheat.

The spring and Lenten crops were sown in March. When the crops were sown, this was the time for finishing off threshing last year's crop. The hay harvest had to be finished by Lam-mas [August 1] and the animals were allowed in the meadows until November 1 [All Saints Day].

Pirton was an open village without one dominant manor and therefore people moved in seek-ing work and land. The Dodingselles court roll gives a list of names of 30 occupiers of new cottages – three of the four craftsmen were new cottagers, as were three of the four husb-and-men, and all the laborers except one.

The sample of wills and inventories shows the picture of the life of the early seventeenth cen-tury yeoman as living comfortably in his house, modest in material goods, with most of his wealth invested in the land. Houses were being improved and specialist buildings were being constructed. New cottages were being built. The more successful families were accumulat-ing wealth through their own efforts and were able through this to increase their social status.

Inventory of Richard Dunham

9th May 1683

A few wills and/or inventories of seventeenth century residents of Pirton have been abstracted by the Pirton Local History Group. Among the inventories found is the inventory of Richard Dunham. This man was probably Richard ³ Dunham, son of William ² Dunham and grandson of Richard ¹ Dunham. From the article in the 15 July, 2013 DSFC newsletter on page 10, I have given the children of William ² Dunham. The first four children were born in Arlesey, Bedfordshire and then William ² Dunham moved back to Pirton, Hertfordshire where two more children were born. It is likely, but not proven, that Richard ³ Dunham bp. 9 Oct. 1614 in Arlesey, Bedfordshire (but later living in Pirton) is the man whose inventory follows (spelling as in the original document). Richard Dunham is called "Labourer" in the Pirton list of wills and inventories.

AN INVENTORY of Richard Dunham 9th May 1683

The Inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels of Richard Dunham late of Purton in the county of Hartford deceased taken valued and apprized this ninth day of May in the year of our lord one thousand and six hundred eighty three by John Hammond and Robert Collison as followeth viz:-

	£	s	d
Imprimis in the Halle one cubboard a table and stooles and sum chares and other things there	1	12	0
Item in the parlour one old bedstead two old blankets one straw bed two old cowfers and some other things there	1	2	5
Item in the chamber over the Halle one old borded bed with sum bedding on it and some other lumber there	0	12	6
Item in the buttery brass and peuter and other things there	1	8	0
Item in the barne sum ladders forks and rakes and other things there	0	18	4
Item wood in the yard	0	12	0
Item five coopes two dry ewes and three pugs	3	17	0
Item in reddy money	1	19	6
Item his wareing apparill	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
	13	11	7

A NEW DUNHAM LINE

By Gratia Mahony

This line has been well researched and known for a long time. What is new is the connection to this line of the late John "Jack" McCabe Dunham and his father Julian W. Dunham. The obituary of John "Jack" M. Dunham, 91 who passed away on August 12, 2013 was published in the Watertown (NY) Daily Times. As I checked that information with records in my data base I discovered that I had received a query several years ago from Jack's daughter-in-law who lived in Great Falls, Montana. At that time I had not resolved the ancestry of Jack's connection to the Dunham family. Recently I took another look to see if I could find out more about Julian W. Dunham, Jack's father.

One of the first places to look for information is in the Federal Census records. Julian Dunham appears on the 1940 Federal Census living in Canton, Saint Lawrence County, New York with his wife Anna (McCabe) Dunham, and his son Jack Dunham age 18. The 1930 Federal Census also shows Julian W. Dunham living in Canton with wife Anna M. and son John M. Dunham, however the surname on the index is shows as Dun Lam. In 1920 the Federal Census shows Julian W. Dunham living in Pierpont, Saint Lawrence County, New York with his new wife Anna (McCabe) Dunham and his brother-in-law Samuel McCabe.

New York is one of the states that conducted state censuses in the intervening years between the Federal censuses. I found Julian W. Dunham living with his father De Witt Dunham in Jewett, Greene County, New York on the 1915 State of New York census:

Dunham, De Witt	head	64	farmer	(so b. about 1851)
Dunham, Julian W.	son	37	farm labor	(so b. about 1877-8)

On the same page of the 1915 New York census for the town of Jewett four lines above De Witt Dunham is another Dunham:

Dunham, William	head	28	farm labor	(so b. about 1887)
Dunham, Lottie M.	wife	30	housework	(so b. about 1885)

The 1925 State census for Jewett, Greene County, New York shows De Witt Dunham still living in Jewett, but now living with his son William S. Dunham:

Dunham, William S.	head	37		(so b. about 1888)
Dunham, Charlotte	wife	39		(so b. about 1886)
Dunham, De Witt J.	father	73		(so b. about 1852)

We now have strong evidence that De Witt Dunham was living in Jewett, Greene County, New York and had at least two sons: Julian W. (b. about 1877-8) and William S. (b. about 1887-8). Another State of New York Census was taken in the year 1892. That Census for the town of Jewett shows De Witt Dunham as follows:

Dewit Dunham	m (male)	41	farmer	(so b. about 1851)
Elizabeth Dunham	f (female)	41		(so b. about 1851)
Julia Dunham	f (female)	16		(so b. about 1876)
Grace Dunham	f (female)	14		(so b. about 1878)
Raymond Dunham	m (male)	7		(so b. about 1885)
William Dunham	m (male)	5		(so b. about 1887)

In working back through the Federal Census De Witt Dunham appears in the 1910 Federal Census in Jewett, Greene County, New York:

Dewitt Dunham	head	58
Elizabeth Dunham	wife	56
William Dunham	son	22
Charlotte Dunham	dau.in-law	24

The 1900 Federal Census of Jewett, Greene County, New York shows this family:

Dewitt Dunham	head	48
Elizabeth Dunham	wife	46
Raymond Dunham	son	14
William Dunham	son	12

NOTE: Julian W. Dunham (b. about 1877) and Grace (b. about 1878) are no longer living with the family. These two would be in their early 20s and are likely established in homes of their own.

The whole family of De Witt Dunham appears on the 1880 Federal Census living in the town of Lexington (near Jewett), Greene County, New York:

Dunham, De Witt	m (male)		28	
Dunham, Elizabeth	f (female)	wife	26	
Dunham, Julia	f (female)	dau.	3	(so b. about 1877)
Dunham, Grace	f (female)	dau.	1	(so b. about 1879)

Julia or Julian, Female or Male?

I believe that the reason why Julian W. Dunham has not been identified as a son of De Witt Dunham is because of the designation of **f (female)** on the 1880 Federal Census, and again designated **f (female)** 1892 State of New York Census. I can only attribute this error to a scribe's mistake of the name Julian for "Julia". **On the 1915 State Census Julian W. Dunham is clearly given as son of De Witt Dunham.**

De Witt Dunham appears on the 1860 Federal Census of Lexington, Greene County, New York in the family of C. B. (Corydon Bushnell Dunham) and his wife Nancy A. (Mulrix) Dunham.

C. B. Dunham	32	farmer	b. NY	(so b. about 1828)
Nancy A.	28			(so b. about 1832)
De Wit	9			(so b. about 1851)
Huldah	7			(so b. about 1853)
Rosa	6			(so b. about 1854)
Charles	4			(so b. about 1856)
Willard	3/12 (3 mos.)			(so b. about 1860)

The Dunham Line Back to Deacon John Dunham

John (Jack) McCabe¹⁰ Dunham was born in Colton, St. Lawrence County, New York 28 October 1921; died there 12 August 2013. He was the son of Julian W. and Anna (McCabe) Dunham.

Julian W.⁹ Dunham was born about 1877. He was the son of De Witt and Elizabeth (unknown) Dunham.

De Witt⁸ Dunham was born about 1851. He was the son of Corydon Bushnell and Nancy A. (Mulrix) Dunham.

Corydon Bushnell⁷ Dunham was born 22 April 1828; died in Lexington, NY 31 August, 1893. He married **Nancy A. Mulrix** who was b. in Lexington 20 March 1832; d. in Lexington 8 May 1864.

William Pratt⁶ Dunham (Ephraim⁵ Lemuel⁴ Nathaniel³ Joseph² John¹) born in Lexington, Greene County New York 13 March 1797, died in Lexington 22 February 1858. He married in Lexington New York 11 September 1816 **Huldah Finch**. She was born 23 February 1797, died in Lexington New York 6 August 1853.

Ephraim⁵ Dunham (Lemuel⁴ Nathaniel³ Joseph² John¹) born in Middleboro, Plymouth County Massachusetts 23 January 1752, died in Lexington, Green County New York 11 June 1832. He married **Hannah Butler**. Springfield VRs give Ephraim Dunham of Springfield and Hannah Butler of Monson, int. 23 Dec. 1780.

Lemuel⁴ Dunham (Nathaniel³ Joseph² John¹) born possibly in Middleboro 13 April 1705,^[1] died after 17 October 1763 when he sold land in Middleboro to Isaac Billington. Lemuel married in Middleboro 16 September 1735 **Elizabeth Tinkham**, daughter of Shuball and Priscilla (Childs) Tinkham. Elizabeth was born in Middleboro 1 October 1719, died aged 63, or about 1782 in Wilbraham MA.

Nathaniel³ Dunham (Joseph² John¹), born say 1662 in Plymouth. He died after 1734 when his second wife Elizabeth joined the church in Norton. Nathaniel married first in Plymouth 21 January 1691/2 **Mary Tilson**, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Hoskins) Tilson¹ Mary (Tilson) Dunham died in Plympton in 1714. Nathaniel married second in Norton 8 December 1714 **Elizabeth Pratt**.

Joseph² DUNHAM (John¹) born in Plymouth say 1631,^[1] died in Plympton, Plymouth County Massachusetts between 9 March 1702/3 and 16 June 1703, the dates on which his will was written and probated. Joseph married first in Plymouth 18 November 1657 **Mercy Morton**, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Cooper) Morton. Mercy died 19 February 1666.

JOHN¹ DUNHAM was baptized in Pirton, Hertfordshire, England 8 February 1589; died in Plymouth, Plymouth County, Massachusetts 2 March, 1668/69. He married second in Leyden on 22 October 1622 **Abigail Ballou**, daughter of Thomas Ballou.

Researcher's Dunham—Donham Lines

As space allows the DSFC Newsletter will include a few lineages taken either from those submitted to an early Dunham-Donham web site, or from information submitted by our readers more recently. If you would like your lineage included in this column, please submit it to the editor at dunhamgratia007@gmail.com

Line from Jonathn-2 Dunham/alias Singletary, son of Richard Singletary:

[line of Carl Edward Dunham of West Virginia]

Richard Singletary and possible first wife

Jonathan Dunham (1639-1724) and Mary Bloomfield

David Dunham (1674-ca.1757) and Mary Illsley

Joseph Dunham (1700-1771) and unknown wife

Moses Dunham (ca. 1730-1771+) and unknown wife

Prob. Elisha (ca.1755-1790/1800) and prob. Elizabeth Anderson

Allen Dunham (1788-1864) and Catherine Crow

Jesse Bailey Dunham (1834-1909) and Sarah Francis Barr

Alexander Leckey Crow Dunham (1874-1956) and Lucy Mae Kessell

Insull Carl Dunham (1920-1969) and Gladys Estella Nichols

Carl Edward Dunham (1941-2012)

Line from John-2, son of Deacon John-1 Dunham

[line of William Clarence Dunham of Wisconsin]

Deacon John Dunham (1589-1669) and first wife Susan Kaino

John Dunham (1614/15-1692) and Mary (unknown)

John Dunham (1647/8-1696) and Mary Smith

Ebenezer Dunham (1684-1747) and Anne Ford

Seth Dunham (1708-1772) and Judah Paulk

Joseph Dunham (1745-1778) and Abigail (Hovey) Jennings

Calvin Dunham (1772-1849) and Abigail Eldridge

Josephus Dunham (1806-1880) and Fanny Parker

Charles H. Dunham (1830-1917) and Sarah G. Howe

William Otis Dunham (1863-?) and Mary Jane (Nutting) Slate

Clarence Eldrith Dunham (1902-1955) and Clairabel Althea Strange

William Eldrith Dunham (1941-) and Marilyn Joyce Pittsley

William Clarence Dunham

Line from Jonathan-2, son of Deacon John-1 Dunham
[line of Jason K. Dunham of Ohio]

Deacon John Dunham (1589-1669) and Abigail Ballou

Jonathan Dunham (1625-1717) and Mary Cobb

Gershom Dunham (1664/5-1738/9) and Mary Clark

David Dunham (1699-1746/7) and Sarah Clifford

John Dunham (1729-1784) and Jane Butler

John Dunham (1750-1778)

Eleazer Dunham (1773-1850) and Dinah

James Dunham (1822-1874) and matilda Lowe

James H. Dunham (1850-?) and Melissa J. Wagner

Francis Marion Dunham (1833-1945) and Callie Victoria Martin

Robert Joseph Dunham (1938-) and Barbara Jean Carver

Jason K. Dunham

**Call for nominations for candidates to serve on the DSFC
Board of Directors for the coming two year term of office
January 2014 to January 2016**

**A nominating committee will be called in the near future to
nominate a slate of officers and directors to serve for the next
two years. Any member of DSFC may be nominated. If you
are interested in serving on the board of DSFC, please contact
Gratia Dunham Mahony at dunhamgratia007@gmail.com**